THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE

KNOWLEDGE IS THE SOUL OF FREEDOM.

OF GENERAL LITERATURE, MORALS, AND THE ARTS

VOL. 2, NO. 14. CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1828. WHOLE NO. 66.

SELECTED POETRY.

WOMAN.

...—in this world of ours,
...t can be compared to thee!
...would drag life's weary hours,
...a proud brow were bound with flowers,
...the wealth of land and sea,
...ine to breathe alone,
...all woman's heart his own.

...at that holy name,
...my bosom there's a gush
...which no time can tame,
...which, for years of fame,
...ot, could not, hush.
...—they are dear as life—
...look upon my wife,
...lood gives a sudden rush,
...f and affections blend,
...s a ...er— wife—and friend.

...'s love is free from guile,
...as bright Aurora's ray—
...will meet, before its smile,
...thly passions fade away.
...earch of the earth,
...er of the swelling sea,
...t estimate their worth,
...man, half the price of thee,

THE POET'S WINTER SONG.

TO HIS WIFE.

...at sang so sweet in the summer skies are
...
...ple under foot leaves that fluttered o'er
...d:
...fields of June wear a winding sheet of
...
...has lost its tune, and the glancing waves
...ight.

...faithful wife, feel our winter coming on,
...am of early life like the summer birds are
...
...lver'd o'er, while thine eyes their fire have
...
...e so sweet of yore, is enchained by age's
...

...ts that live and shoot through the bosom
...earth,
...each seed and soot to give future flowers
...birth:
...dearest Jane, a ...ite of age's wintry blight,
...ms will retain Spring's florescence and de-
...

...of love and lore that we planted in our
...
...more and more their attractiveness and
...
...b neath shall run, though the snows be on
...
...clining sun shall with friendship's rays be
...

...ow as when young shall we both grow old,
...wife,
...gh united hung of the fruitful tree of life;
...ever disengage through each change of wind
...weather,
...mes of old age we both drop to earth to
...er!

From the Charleston Courier.

LOVE ASLEEP.

...e him not—he dreams of bliss,
...little lips put forth to kiss;
...ms entwined in virgin grace,
...linked in beautiful embrace.

...miles, and on his opening lip
...t saint refresh and angels sip
...lushes—'tis the rosy light,
...morning wears on leaving night.

...sighs—'tis not the sigh of wo,
...nly sighs that he may know,
...dred sighs another move,
...petual sighs are signs of love.

...peaks—It is his dear one's name—
...whispers—still it is the same—
...imprisoned accents strive in vain
...y murmur through his lips again.

...akes—the silly little boy,
...reak the mirror thus of joy!
...akes to sorrow, and in vain—
...ove renew thy dreams again.

POPULAR TALES.

...work called "Gaities and Gravities."

...AVE OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

"...Che trar di sotto a i chiusi marmi
...o estinto, e far, che spiri, e senta:
...e al suon de' mormoranti carmi
...reggia ... Pluto spaventa,
...Demon negli empj uffici impi...
...servi; e gli discioglie, e lega."—*Tasso.*

...through Calabria last year, on my re... Greece, I found myself near the site ... Apollonia, in whose neighborhood, ... to Plutarch, a sleeping satyr was ...ht, and brought to Sylla as he return... the Mithradatic war; but as his inar... voice, partaking both of the neighing ... and the bleating of a goat, prevented ... making any intelligible answer to in... ...ies, the Roman spurned from him a ... which seemed to partake more of the ... an of the human nature. As caves ... seldom disappear, I thought it not ... that the one in which this monster was ... have been discovered might still exist; ... making inquiry of the peasants, I was ... that there was a large subterranean ... into the rocky earth at about four ... tance, which was reported to be of ... ble extent, but that no good christian ... visit it, because it was haunted by an ... ss, or modern Witch of Endor, who ... the terrific power of raising up the ... of whatever dead persons might be ... her visitants. This superstitious le... I deemed it, only making me more ... to investigate the spot, I procured a ... ith whom I traversed a singularly wild ... antic country in the direction of the ... h musing whether the being I was to ... r would present herself to me under ... arance of some ancient Pythoness, of ... ean Sybil, the nymph Egeria, whose ... ean mode of residence she imitated, ... Medea, or any other prophetess of the ... ges; whether she would prefer the sem... of Alcina, Melissa, Armida, the fairy ... e, or some of those enchantresses who ... the days of chivalry; or whether, fi... e might assume the guise got up by the ... sisters, and so "hold the word of pro... my ear to break it to my hope," or con... to personate a vulgar witch, and re... some of those numerous old hags ... were condemned to the stake to confirm the treatise upon witchcraft and demonology, written by his most learned and sacred majesty, king James the First. In the midst of these meditations we reached the cave, which my guide contemplated with a profound horror; and as no entreaties would prevail upon him to enter, I took a pistol in each hand, being in south somewhat apprehensive of banditti, tho' perfectly undismayed by any fear of supernatural adversaries, and marched slowly forward into the mouth of the aperture.

From the appearances of the interior, I should conjecture it to have served as a place of refuge for some pious hermit of the early ages, rude seats being hewn out of the rock, and sufficient light admitted by tunnels communicating with the surface to enable a person to read in any part without difficulty. Passing through a narrow passage at the extremity of the first porch I entered a second, where, to my infinite amazement, I beheld a young and beautiful female gazing earnestly upon a large book: her complexion was pale, and her dark hair parting at the top of her head, and falling on each side upon her shoulders, discovered a high and fair forehead, with a finely carved brow, which seemed to be the seat of intense thought. So much was she absorbed in study, that she did not observe my entrance until I intercepted a portion of the light that fell upon the volume, when, without expressing any surprise or alarm, she turned towards me, and said with a gentle voice—"You are a stranger; why do you invade my solitude?" Simple as was this question, I hardly knew what reply to make, stammering out with some hesitation, that I had no excuse for my intrusion but curiosity, excited by the marvellous stories related by the peasants of the surrounding district; although I assured her that I put no faith in the absurd rumours of her supernatural powers, particularly of her ability to raise the dead. "And why not?" she calmly resumed. "Is not every thing that surrounds you, the earth, the sea, the sky, with their respective tenants, and all the glorious pageant of nature, a mystery and a miracle? Will you believe in innumerable things that are incomprehensible, because they are of frequent occurrence, and refuse to credit one because it is rare? Is it more wonderful that men should reappear than that they should live and die? Speak; name the mortal, either of the past or present times, whom you would wish to behold."

Startled at the determined confidence of her tone, which I attributed to the delusions of some mental hallucinations, rather than to any consciousness of supernatural power, I felt somewhat embarrassed by her command, although resolved to put her assumed magic to the test of proof. Having lately been re-perusing Sappho's Hymn to Venus, preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, as well as her celebrated ode, so indifferently imitated by Catullus, and so admirably translated by our Ambrose Phillips, one of those sudden associations of thought for which there is no accounting, suggested her at that moment to my mind, and I suddenly exclaimed—"Sappho, the poetess."—"Behold her!" said the female, and quietly resumed her studies.

Turning eagerly round, I observed for the first time that one side of the grotto was covered by a black curtain, which began slowly to rise; but what words can express the wonder with which I was bewildered and astonished, when, as the mysterious drapery became completely upfurled, I found myself gazing upon the island of Delos, in the Egean sea, with an intuitive knowledge of the localities that surrounded me, and even of the living personages that figured in the scene. Ancient tradition having asserted that it was a floating island until Jupiter "Immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos," I at first imagined that it had again broken from its rocky moorings and been wafted up to the cave; but a moment's observation dissipated this fancy, for I seemed to be standing in the centre of the island, surrounded by a vast multitude of people, who were assembled to celebrate the great quinquennial festival of Apollo. Before me was the beautiful temple of that deity, forming the principal ornament of a city, watered by the little river Inopus, behind which rose Mount Cynthus, covered with laurel groves. The sun had not yet risen; but the moon was full, and Diana, as if anxious to show all honor to her brother deity, poured from the heavens a steady and resplendent light, illuminating the whole group of the Cyclades, and diffusing a rippling brightness over the Egean, whose waves laid themselves gently down upon the yellow sands of the island with a hushing sound. The ocean was covered with vessels from the Saronic Sea to the Hermaic Gulf on the west, and from the Icarian Sea to the Hellespont on the east, their white sails alternately catching and losing the moonbeams, and their oars, as they cut the glittering waters, appearing to flash like meteors. All were loaded with votaries, bearing offerings of statues, and costly presents, or with visitants from various parts, hurrying to witness this magnificent festival. The Ionians were there with their wives and children, the natives of Thessaly, Bœotia, Arcadia, and Argolis; and even the remote Hyperboreans had freighted a bark with a tribute of their first fruits.

But that which excited most attention was the splendid deputation of the Athenians, in five handsome vessels, headed by the sacred galley called Paralus, which was said to have been preserved from the times of Theseus, and during whose absence from Athens no criminal could be executed. Crowding with other inhabitants to the beach, I saw the Deliastes descend from it, followed by the four priests of the family of the Ceryces, who claimed Mercury for their ancestor; the priestesses called Deliades, all crowned with laurel; and lastly, the dancing-girls, attended by Philammon, whom Plutarch mentions as the inventor of the sacred dances used at Delphi. As it was customary to rehearse their performance beforehand, they danced as soon as they landed, the Geranon, intended by its figure to represent the turns and intricacies of the Labyrinth.

By the time this was concluded, a thin gray light had stolen over the deep blue of the eastern heavens, which, gradually assuming a rosy hue, deepened at last into those golden flushes which fly up the sky to announce the coming of the god of day. At this sight the multitude, with the priests and priestesses, the officers of the sanctuary, and all those who were to figure in the ceremonies, arranged themselves in order in front of the Temple, anxiously gazing towards the quarter whence their deity was to arise; and as soon as the upper surface of his fiery orb became visible above the horizon, the whole assembled people sunk upon one knee, and stretching their right hands to the east, shouted out simultaneously—"Apollo! Apollo! Apollo!" leaving a short interval between each exclamation. The seas, and islands, and the blue concave of the air, reverberated the sound, and as I contemplated the illuminated countenances and glistening eyes of this vast assemblage, and upon turning to the east, beheld the sun's disk now fully developed, I could not help imagining that he had quickened his uprising at this triumphant summons, and that he cast a complacent smile upon this crowd of kneeling votaries, assembled in the island which his rays had first vivified after the great Ogygian deluge.

Musical instruments now sounded a solemn prelude, and the whole body of the priests and choristers united their voices in the following chaunt:—

"Hail Ischyrello, the magnificent, the beautiful,
Glorious God of creation;
Celebrate his jubilee with sacrifices dutiful,
And hymns of devout adoration."

which was followed by an animated pæan from the priestesses:

"God of the earth!—God of the earth!
Our praises we pour from the place of thy birth:—
May our vows and cries, with our Holocausts, rise
To thy dwelling on high, O thou Lord of the skies!"

The sacred band now falling back on either side to the sound of the dulcimer, tabret, lute, the silver cythern, and the Phrygian pipe, I perceived in the centre her whom I had ordered to be summoned—the poetess Sappho: the cincture that bound her white garments fastened by a golden sun, and her black hair and laurel wreath attached by a similar clasp. Of low stature, dark complexion, and features far from beautiful, there was yet something indescribably interesting, and even fascinating in her appearance. It exhibited nothing wanton or immodest, and though her burning blood seemed to flush through her face and every part of her naked throat and arms, a high and holy intelligence sat with such a redeeming virtue upon her brow, that I pronounced her to be a mental, rather than a sensual voluptuary. As a votaress of Venus, love was her religion; as an exalted poetess herself, she reverenced intellect in others; and when these feelings combined to produce an intense excitement of all her ideas and sensations both of heaven and earth, I easily imagined that she could abandon herself to their behests with a passionate enthusiasm both of the head and heart, of the senses and affections, which might well terminate in that deliquium and ecstacy she has so eloquently described in her ode. In modern times she would have been a devotee—a fanatic—perhaps a maniac or a martyr, but she would have been cold and chaste, for the same reason that she was susceptible and amorous—because her religion enjoined it. Her modest and dignified rebuke of Alcæus, preserved by Aristotle, and her unalterable constancy to Phaon, for whom she finally sacrificed her life, confirm this view of her character, and seem to refute every imputation of gross or promiscuous attachment.

A dead silence pervaded the whole multitude as she stepped forward a few paces and made a graceful reverence to the sun. Methought her languid eyes at first justified her own phrase of the ..., but she had no sooner swept the golden lyre she had in her hand, than they became animated with a holy rapture; she then extended both arms to the god of day, and in a voice of surpassing sweetness began—"Twin-born of Dian!"—when, lo! the envious curtain suddenly fell, and I found myself alone with the Enchantress of the Cave!

"By all that is beautiful and mysterious!" I passionately exclaimed, "disappoint me not thus!" and I was rushing forward to tear down the drapery that robbed me of this glorious vision, when she cried in an authoritative voice—"Rash man, forbear! you have seen my power; provoke not its exercise against yourself. You demanded to see, not to hear, the poetess:—have you not been gratified?" "O fully, most fully! And if this enchanting pageant must no more be seen, I have only to submit with gratitude, and depart, trusting that ere I quit this vicinity I may again be allowed to visit your abode, and witness some new display of your inexplicable power." "That is unnecessary; you may summon me to your presence whenever you think fit." Startled at so announcement which suggested to my mind that I might be associating myself with the manifold incarnations of the arch-fiend, I replied with some hesitation—"By what name shall I invoke you, and how shall I obtain dominion over your magical incantations?" "You yourself," said the female with a playful smile, "can best judge of your implicit power over me and my enchantments, when I inform you that my name is—IMAGINATION."

EXTRACTS FROM FLIRTATION.

Such had been Lady Frances' fate: introduced into the world at an age when her judgment and her principles were alike unformed, and deprived of the only support and direction which can effectually influence a young mind to its true interests, she became the victim of this too early initiation into the follies of fashion. She had not hitherto married, because the dangerous vanity of universal suffrage and homage from men in general, had made her look upon the devotion of *one* individual as flat and insipid.

Youth, however, and novelty, and great personal charms, will for a time prevail against the judgment of the thinking and sober part of the world; and Lady Frances, with all these advantages on her side, was not likely soon to feel the effect of her error. Wherever she appeared, she commanded admiration, if she did not ensure respect; and in the gay and giddy throng in which she moved, it was not likely she should hear the partial censure on her conduct that fell from the lips of a few moralists, or the lesson which even worldly prudence would have taught her. Her career was too dazzling and too successful to admit reflection, even if Lady Frances had been more capable of it: and reflection to a mind like hers seldom comes but at a time when it can avail nothing by its counsels. She had shown and glittered for four successive seasons, exercising a tyrant's sway over the heart of almost every young man of rank and fashion who approached her; and she had rejected offer after offer, in the indulgence of her ruling passion for admiration.

* * * * * * * *

"My youth," said Lord Mowbray, "where is it? hurrying fast away like the current of the river, and like it, soon to be swallowed up in the unmeasurable ocean of eternity! My pursuits and prospects resemble only those reeds now bent and changing in their direction, now showing an evanescent blossom, that depends for its support on an uncertain element, which bears but too apt an analogy to my own restless mind; for I too have cherished and supported some flowers that blossomed upon the surface of my precarious affections; but I have dealt rudely with their fragile texture, and they are sunk and overwhelmed."

Had any one told lord Mowbray that he was poetising on life, he would have smiled in derision; but when the feelings are roused, the most torpid imagination becomes poetical, and, unknown to himself, he now looked upon existence from that height which renders the dullest view of it sublime. He saw in his own character, the gifts of nature and fortune despised, misused, squandered, contemned; he felt that he might have been a statesman, a warrior, a man of letters, a Mæcenas; a patron at least of pursuits which, if he had not energy sufficient to prosecute, he had fortune enough to encourage, and he was deeply alive to their charm and influence. He felt within himself (nor was he mistaken in the feeling) the powers of these many varied gifts; and he had essayed in turn the different careers which they opened; but satisfied with the proof thus given to the world that he *might* have excelled in any that had been his choice, he withdrew from the competition abruptly, even as though he disdained the goal for which he had started.

The pleasure of the passing hour, or rather I should say, of its ease; the excitement of the moment's wit, which, like brilliant bubbles flung by children in the air, was gone as soon as called into existence: these had insensibly usurped the place of higher attainments, and nobler pursuits, and supplied the votary of indolence and selfishness with all that was required to make life glide easily away.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, February 8.—"The people of this country are at present agitated by two points of peculiar and strong interest. The first, is an impeachment of legitimacy of the Duke of Orleans, and a claim to his possessions and dignities by an English Countess. The allegations of the lady, who is said to have been born in Italy, are, that the former Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the supposed parents of the present Duke, were travelling *incognito* in that country, and were resting at Verona, when her own, and the birth of the present Duke took place; that for certain family reasons, it was important that the heir of Orleans should prove a son, but that it was a daughter—namely, herself; and that a male child of an artizan of Verona being born simultaneously, they were secretly exchanged, by which the young Veronese Italian was made a French Prince, and the French Princess turned into a young cit of Verona. Subsequent events acquainted her with the facts in question, and after collecting all the evidence she has been able to discover, she has come forward to demand her rights. The affair is so strange, and the means of proof are so difficult, that I doubt whether she will prevail.

The second occurrence referred to, is a wonderful phenomenon in the person of a little girl, thirty-two months old. It is said that the whites of each eye exhibit in distinct letters, which grow in size as she advances in age, the words "NAPOLEON EMPEREUR," in capitals. The word *Napoleon* is above, and the word "EMPEREUR" below, the sight of the eye, which is a lively blue. She has been visited by the most eminent anatomists, who are unable to detect any deception in the appearance. The fact seems to be strongly attested; and is, of course wholly unaccounted for. The people seem to look upon it as a sort of miracle; while the more reflecting regard it merely as one of the sports of nature, which are so fantastic and at times so amusing.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—An elephant was entrusted, at the age of two or three years, to a young man who took care of it, and who taught it various excercises, which he made it repeat for the amusement of the public. It rendered an entire obedience to its master, and felt a lively affection for him. Not only did it submit, without the smallest hesitation, to all his commands, but it was even unhappy in his absence; it repelled the advances of every other person, and seemed to eat with a kind of regret when its food was presented to it by a strange hand.

So long as this young man was under the eyes of his father the proprietor of the elephant, whether the influence of the family restrained him, or age had not yet developed his bad propensities, he conducted himself with propriety towards the animal entrusted to his care; but when the elephant came into the possession of the royal menagerie, and the young man who was taken into its service was left to himself things became changed. He gave himself up to dissipation, and neglected his duties; he even went so far in his moments of drunkenness, as to strike his elephant. The latter from being habitually cheerful, became melancholy and taciturn in so much as to be thought unwell. It still however obeyed, but no longer with that briskness which showed that all its excercises were regarded by it as amusements; signs of impatience were even some times manifested, but they were immediately repressed.

It was obvious that very different feelings were combatting within but the situation so unfavourable to obedience to which this violent state reduced it, did not less contribute to excite the discontent of its keeper. It was in vain that the most positive orders were given to this young man never to strike his elephant and that he was made to see that good treatment alone could restore the docility of the animal. Mortified at having lost his authority over the elephant, and especially at not going through his exercises with the same success as formerly, his irritation increased, and one day being more unreasonable than usual, he struck his animal with so much brutality, that the latter goaded to the utmost, uttered such a cry of rage, that its terrified master, who had never before heard it emit such a terrible roar, ran off precipitately; and it was well for him, for henceforth the elephant would not so much as suffer him to come near it; at the mere sight of him it became furious, and all the means which afterwards were employed in order to inspire it with better feeling, were ineffectual. Hatred supplied the place of love; indocility succeeded to obedience; and, as long as this animal lived, these two feelings predominated in it."—*Philosophical Magazine.*

From the works of F. Hopkinson.

Modern Learning exemplified by a specimen of Collegiate education.

ANATOMY.

Prof. What is a salt box?

Stu. It is a body composed of wood, glue, nails and hinges.

Prof. How is this body divided?

Stu. Into *external* and *internal.*

Prof. Very good—into *external* and *internal*—very proper indeed—And what are the *external* parts of a salt box?

Stu. One *fundamental*, four *laterals* and one *superlateral.*

Prof. And how do you find the *internal* parts of a salt box?

Stu. Divided by a vertical membrane or partition into two large cavities or sinuses.

Prof. Are these cavities always equal?

Stu. They used to be so formerly; but modern joiners have thought it best to have them unequal, for the more convenient accommodation of the vicera or contents; the larger cavity for the reception of the coarser viscera, and the smaller for the fine.

Prof. Very true—thus have modern joiners, by their improvements, excelled the first maker of salt boxes—Tell me now what peculiarity do you observe in the *superlateral* member of a salt box?

Stu. Whereas all the other members are fixed and stationary with respect to each other, the superlateral is moveable on a pair of hinges.

Prof. To what purpose is it constructed?

Stu. For the admission, retention, and emission of the saline particles.

Gov. This is sufficient—our time is short—dinner must not wait—let us now proceed to

CHEMISTRY.

Prof. What is salt?

Stu. It is a substance *sui generis*, pungent to the taste, of an antiseptic quality, and is produced by chrystallization on the evaporation of the fluid in which it is suspended.

Prof. How many kinds of salt occur in a salt box?

Stu. Two—coarse and fine.

Prof. You have said that the saponaceous preparation is produced by the action of a vegetable alkaline salt on pinguidinous or unctious substance—describe the process.

Stu. If a great quantity of strong *lie* be procured by passing water through wood ashes and if a very large body of a pinguidinous habit should be immersed in this *lie*, and exposed to a considerable heat, the action of the *lie*, or rather of the salts with which it abounds upon the pinguidinous body, would cause the mixture to coagulate and [Here the examiner looked very sour, for he was *very fat.*]

At that instant a servant announced that dinner was on the table—The examination was concluded, and the parties separated—One rejoicing in the anticipation of a feast, and the examined happy in finding the fiery trial over.

GOOD HUMOUR.

Anger is weakness and injures the strong. It is folly and disgraces the wise. It is rashness and defeats the skilful. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry—if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamation and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving, your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant who excites your anger is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an Author above all things keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion, and an angry writer is of all things the most ridiculous; for hard words soon lose their heat, and die away of their asperity in spite of time and better feelings.

If you are a Lawyer, and loose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own, when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desert.

If you look properly on this world, its misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.

When Bonaparte was Emperor, a lady of rank, greatly inimical to his cause, rather *silly* inquired of Talleyrand, 'Why during the many nightly and secret conferences he had with the Emperor, he had never thought of taking his life?'—'Je suis si paresseux, ma chere,' was the fit reply of the minister. On another occasion, dinner had been kept waiting at Talleyrand's by General Rapp, who, arriving late, apologised by saying he had been detained by affairs with a sett of pekins. 'Pekins! who are they?' inquired his host. 'Oh! we term all, who are not military, pekins.'—'Ah, I understand,' observed Talleyrand, 'and we term *militaries* all those who are not *civiles.*' When it was announced to him that Maret had been created Duke of Bassano, he coldly observed, 'I know no greater ass than Maret, if it be not now the Duke of Bassano.'

Cuvier's Great Work on the Natural History of Fishes.—This very important work, in which Cuvier and Valenciennes have been so long engaged, and which will contain descriptions of five thousand species of living and fossil fishes, is now in press and will soon appear.

So healthy is Botany Bay, that only *one death* from natural causes has taken place at the principal town from its first settlement. So much for our premium on roguery. Some nations punish it with *death* and we reward it with *long life.*

Some one jocosely observed to the Marquis Wellesley, that in his arrangements of the Ministry, "The Duke had thrown him overboard." "Yes," said the Marquis, "but I trust I have strength enough left to swim *to the other side.*"

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI;

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1828.

SPRING.

After a winter, extraordinary both for the warmth of the temperature and for the quantity of rain that has fallen upon the earth, *Spring* with her genial sunshine, her balmy airs, her fragrant flowers, and her countless renovating influences, has burst upon us, with a mildness, as welcome as unexpected. It is now but the first week of April, and yet the livery of nature is almost that of the May of ordinary seasons. The variegated hills encircling our city are verdant with foliage,—redolent with the cheerful song of birds,—and our gardens perfumed with peering flowers "like young Belles *coming out* for the first time at a ball room, while the bees, like so many beaux, not only flutter and sing around them, but occasionally kiss the honey from their lips with all the frankness of innocent enjoyment." Truly has the poet sung—

"O how delightful is the bursting spring,
When the warm blood leaps nimbly through the veins,
And with the budding forth and blossoming
Of fields and groves, methinks the soul attains
Fresh life and greenness, wantons in the breeze,
Sings with the birds, and with the waving trees
Dances in unison. The spring time gushes
In us as in the lusty grass and bushes;
And the same hand that o'er the meadow showers
King-cups and daisies, daffodils and pansies,
Garlands the human heart with all the flowers
Of love, hope, rapture and poetic fancies."

The *flowers* too of a higher order of existence than those which garnish the hills and the gardens, bear witness of old Hyem's departure. The waving feathers and the bonnets of black, are supplanted by the beauteous imitations of Flora's tribe and the wide-spread leghorn:—The cashmere and the merino have yielded to the gossamer scarf and the lace pelerine:—The assemblies, the cotillions, the fashionable *soirees*, with their 'concord of sweet sounds,' their bright eyes, gay chevaliers, and delicious ragouts are no longer the instructive themes of conversation, nor the sources of fancied enjoyment. The [illegible] race who "hold the mirror up to nature," have deserted our *boards* and gone for a time, to impart to the good citizens of a neighbouring town the rational delight of beholding a 'Flying Dutchman:' The Belles of the surrounding region, who periodically fly at the approach of the hyperborean blasts, from the cheerlessness of a country life, to the charms of a winter's city residence, are now, like the birds that annually seek for more genial climes, returning to their native haunts, that they in turn, may be prepared for the reception of their city friends, who from fashion, dust, and disease, must necessarily retire to inhale the exhilirating air of the country, during the heat of summer.

Lectures on Phrenology, moonlight rambles, rural excursions, trips upon the Canal, visits to the Yellow Springs, the valley of Big Bone, and a grand party for the Falls of Niagara, are for the present, the prevailing topics of conversation in our fashionable world.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the *beauty*, if not the *correctness* of the picture, has been heightened by a slight *fall* of snow, thus adding another, to the already numerous evidences of the sudden transitions in the temperature of the west.

BULLOCK'S JOURNEY.

It is known to most of our city readers, that some time last summer, an English gentleman became the purchaser of the splendid residence and adjoining lands belonging to T. D. Carneal, Esq. lying on the Kentucky shore, opposite the western limits of the corporation. This gentleman after his return to London, published a work entitled a "Sketch of a Journey through the western States of North America, from New-Orleans, by the Mississippi, Ohio, city of Cincinnati, and Falls of Niagara, to New-York, in 1827, by W. Bullock, F. L. S. &c. with a description of the new and flourishing city of Cincinnati, by Messrs. B. Drake and E. D. Mansfield, &c. &c."

The first part of this work is occupied with the remarks of the author on his Journey from New-Orleans to New-York;—the next hundred pages contain Drake & Mansfield's 'Cincinnati in 1826;' the appendix is supplied with extracts from Dr. Drake's Picture of Cincinnati, published in 1815, and Mr. Flint's Recollections of a ten year's residence in the Valley of the Mississippi. It also contains a small generalized map of the United States, and a large and very elegantly engraved plan of HYGEIA, a rural town, which Mr. Bullock is about laying off on the estate purchased from Mr. Carneal. Upon this subject Mr. Bullock says, "The spot is so beautiful and salubrious, and affords such facilities for the erection of pleasureable dwellings, with gardens to them, that, on his arrival in England, with a survey of the estate, he engaged Mr. John B. Papworth, the architect, to lay out the most beautiful part of it as a town of retirement, to be called Hygeia, as shown in the plan exhibited in the front of this volume. This will enable persons desirous of establishing themselves in this abundant and delightful county, to do so at a very moderate expense." That *Hygeia* will constitute a delightful residence for gentlemen of leisure and fortune, who may wish to enjoy the advantages of a city, and the quiet of a country residence, cannot be doubted. The erection of a bridge over the Ohio, (a work which it may be predicted, is to be commenced if not accomplished within the next ten years,) will so advance and connect Newport, Covington, and Hygeia, with Cincinnati, as to give them the appearance and indeed nearly all the conveniences of a single city.

The following extract from the Journal contains in brief, the views of a foreigner of intelligence and observation upon the advantages of a residence in Cincinnati.

"Every hour spent in this place, every adjacent excursion, every comparison made between its site and all others that I was acquainted with, seemed more strongly to convince me that, for the industrious peasant, artisan, manufacturer, or other person, with a small income, arising from capital, no situation I had seen, embraced so many advantages for a place of residence, as this rising and prosperous little city; which, springing from the wilderness, has attained its present state of opulence and distinction within a few years, through the commercial spirit and industry of its inhabitants, aided by the advantages of its local situation and the introduction of steam power. To these may be added, its extremely healthy site, and salubrity of climate; the richness of its soil, the overflowing plenty and unparalleled cheapness of the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life; the industry, the kindness and urbanity of its inhabitants to strangers; the benefits derived from its public institutions, and the excellent society it affords, from the liberty and freedom of opinion being enjoyed under its mild government; from the employment given to industry and labor; and from the interest derived from capital, which is here increased to treble what it is in Europe, while the expense of living is not one third of what it is there, and taxes are scarcely felt. All these advantages considered, I know of no place that bears comparison with Cincinnati."

By bearing such testimony in favor of our city, by the entire republication in London of "Cincinnati in 1826," and the other matter contained in his work, Mr. Bullock has conferred an important benefit upon this place and the surrounding country. The dissemination in England of such a mass of statistical information in regard to our city and the adjacent region, cannot fail to draw to it many enterprising and wealthy immigrants.

Mr. Bullock has recently returned to this country, and is already in possession of his elegant mansion in Hygeia. His interests, feelings and prospects are now identified with us, and we welcome him as an adopted and valuable citizen.

A VOYAGE TO THE MOON.

A work under the above title, written in the assumed name of *Joseph Atterley*, has recently been issued from the New-York press. The author, who is the hero of the work, is a native of that state. In making a commercial voyage to the East Indies he is cast away on the coast of the Burman Empire, and is carried by the natives some distance into the interior of the country where he became acquainted with a learned hermit, who, in one of his occasional excursions to the moon, politely suffered Atterley to accompany him. The machine in which they travelled—the appearance of the earth as viewed at different distances in the heavens, together with the phenomena attending their aerial flight, are sketched with much spirit and felicity. The several discussions with which the Brahmin and his fellow traveller beguiled the tedium of their voyage, are also given in a very handsome and entertaining manner. The account of the lunarians, their institutions, manners, customs, &c. is ingeniously wrought up,—constituting a humorous satire upon certain persons, matters, and things belonging to this nether world. Among the topics thus good naturedly, but at the same time happily hit off, may be mentioned the systems of Lavater, Gall, and Spurzheim,—the granting of letters of marque and reprisal,—the physician and the politician,—the glorious uncertainty of the law,—the redundency of population,—legislation,—political contests, commonwealths and economy, &c. &c. This fanciful work, which has been properly called a satirical Romance, abounds with so much ironical pleasantry, lively description, and philosophical remark, so agreeably expressed, that we doubt not it will leave upon the minds of its readers generally, the same favourable impressions with which we have risen from its perusal. We have only room for a single specimen of its ingenious pleasantries.

It is stated that some lunarians are born without any brains; and these are protected by their government "until they are illumined by some mental ray," from the brain of some inhabitant of this earth, which is accomplished by the influence of the moon upon our planet, and they are then termed Gonglins. In such cases the inhabitant of the earth loses whatever is gained by the lunarian, and thenceforth "as might be expected, there is a most exact conformity, between the man of the earth, and his counterpart in the moon, in all their principles of action and modes of thinking. Now and then, though very rarely, the man of the earth regains, the intellect he has lost; in which case his lunar counterpart returns to his former state of imbecility."

The belief of the influence of the moon upon the human intellect is supported by tradition.

"Thus," says the old Brahmin, "it is generally believed, throughout all Asia, that the moon has an influence on the brain: and when a man is of insane mind, we call him a lunatic. One of the curses of the common people is, 'May the moon eat up your brains!' and in China, they say, of a man who has done any act of egregious folly, 'He was gathering wool in the moon.'" I was struck with these remarks, and told the hermit, that the language of Europe afforded the same indirect evidence of the fact he mentioned,—that my own language, especially, abounded with expressions which could be explained on no other hypothesis: for, besides the term 'lunacy,' 'lunatic,' and the supposed influence of the moon on the brain, when we see symptoms of a disordered intellect, we say the mind wanders, which evidently alludes to a part of its rambling to a distant region, as is the moon. We say too, a man is 'out of his head,' that is, his mind being in another man's head, must of course be out of his own. To 'know no more than the man in the moon' is a proverbial expression for ignorance, and is without meaning, unless it be considered to refer to the Gonglins. We say that an insane man is 'distracted,' by which we mean that his mind is drawn two ways. So also, we call a lunatic a man *beside himself*, which most distinctly expresses the two distinct bodies his mind now animates. There are moreover many other analogous expressions, as 'moonstruck,' 'deranged,' 'extravagant,' and some others, which, altogether, form a mass of concurring testimony that it is impossible to resist.

FLIRTATION.

In our columns of to-day, may be found some extracts from a recent English novel, written by lady Charlotte Bury, sister of the Duke of Argyle, who by a long and intimate acquaintance with the fashionable world, may be supposed well fitted for depicting with fidelity, the leading traits which characterize the 'good society' of the present day. The attractiveness of the title of the work, will no doubt secure it a general circulation among the ladies, whether initiated or not in the wiles of "Flirtation." It is therefore both unnecessary and unkind to destroy the novelty of a perusal by spreading before our readers either the story of the work, or any elaborated comment upon its general worth. We may be permitted to say, however, that a very hasty and disconnected perusal of its pages, has left the impression upon our mind, that although not written with the energy of thought and elegance of diction which characterize several of the recent productions in this department of literature, yet that it is by no means destitute of merit.

A leading object with the fair author is the display, and by that means the correction of the dangerous frivolities in manners and fashion that are indulged in, by the young, and in too many instances, even by the married ladies. The tendency of the work is therefore strictly to the side of female refinement and propriety of deportment, and having evidently been drawn from life by personal observation, it cannot we think, be read without advantage.

Many of the sketches are spiritedly drawn, some of the characters happily pourtrayed, and the whole marked by good sense, and that close delineation of the feelings and motives of the human heart for which the female mind is distinguished. A foreign journal has said of this work, "we do not find indeed, the great qualities of wit, strong humor and tragic passion which, perhaps can only be pourtrayed by men: but in light pleasantry, nice discernment and discrimination of characters, in pathos, in short in those lesser graces which women alone can delineate, Lady Charlotte Bury appears to be equal to some of the best writers of her sex."

The young and thoughtless, both married and single, may we think, be benefitted by the perusal of Flirtation. The Flirt, if any such there be among us, as she pursues her giddy round of fashionable folly, may learn that many a beautiful flower cup abounds with poison, and the coxcomb, for such assuredly we have, may perchance profitably behold, faithfully reflected from its pages, the living image of his noble self.

MILITARY PARADES.

There is an evil of no small magnitude prevalent in our city, for the removal of which the interposition of the police seems to be necessary. We refer to the practice of our volunteer companies of militia, marching through the streets on their ordinary training days, with the beating of drums and flying of colors. This practice generally endangers the lives and property of individuals, by alarming the horses attached to the waggons, carts, and carriages that are necessarily occupying the business streets of the city. The unimproved lots and unfrequented streets ought surely to suffice for the display of these military evolutions. There is neither reason, nor safety, in these piping times of peace, in making our central streets the theatre of such noisy parades, endangering the lives of women and children, and inflicting serious evils upon all classes, by interrupting business and frightening horses. It is to be regretted that the gentlemen controling these movements of the military do not reflect upon the mischief which they thus unnecessarily, and in some instances very heedlessly inflict upon their fellow citizens.

The evil is one calling for the prohibiting arm of the municipal authorities, and in expressing the wish that the subject may be acted upon by the Council, we have the concurrence of many respectable citizens. It is not necessary that the prohibition should extend to the whole city, nor embrace all occasions. The 4th of July and the 22d of February may very properly constitute exceptions; for military parades, on such days, are expected, and therefore the evil is guarded against.

The breach in the Miami Canal near this city, which for a few days suspended the passage of boats, has been repaired, and business is again resumed.

Mr. Cooper has returned to the United States, and has appeared in the Boston Theatre with unbounded applause in the character of Macbeth.

SILK.

A committee appointed by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society upon the culture of silk, have made their report, which is published in the Western Tiller of yesterday. It contains much valuable information in regard to the cultivation of the white mulberry tree, and the rearing of silk worms, and we cannot but express the wish that it may be the means of inducing many of the farmers of the Miami country to embark in this important and lucrative branch of domestic industry.

We are requested to state that white mulberry seed, and eggs of the silk worm, from a fine Italian stock, may be had of the society, by application at the office of B. Drake, corner of Main and Fourth streets.

The experiments made in this county last season, by several gentlemen, proved very satisfactorily, that the leaves of the common mulberry of our woods, will enable the worm to produce good cocoons, consequently, it is unnecessary to wait for the maturity of the white mulberry. By procuring a supply of the eggs this spring, and pursuing the instructions contained in the report above referred to, our farmers may obtain such a supply of the worms next season as will give them a handsome return in profit.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The January number of the London Quarterly Review, contains an article upon the U. States, which is well calculated to excite a smile of derision. One or two short paragraphs will be sufficient to display the *spirit*, *candour*, and *liberality* of this *veracious organ* of British opinions.

In speaking of the permanence of our Union, the reviewer says,

"The confederacy it is well known, was on the very verge of being dissolved, when, at the conclusion of the late general war, from a generous feeling, and we must say, an heroic spirit of forgiveness, England held out favourable terms of peace; what England might at that time have done most justly, she could have done with ease—namely, have crushed the whole fabric of the federal government, already tottering through the disaffection of the eastern states. Ten thousand of the men that had fought at Waterloo would have marched thro' North America; but the world was already glutted with wars; and instead of pursuing the revenge of past injuries, England had the magnanimity to offer the olive branch to her only remaining enemy."

Wonderful magnanimity! conceived no doubt in the true spirit of philanthropy, at the battles of Bridgewater, Chippewa, and New-Orleans. "*Ten thousand of the men that had fought at Waterloo*" might indeed have marched through our country, but it would have been under the protecting care of some such sturdy republican as a Brown, a Scott, a Gaines, a Harrison, or a Jackson.

Again, the review says,

"It is not for us to decide on the policy of the American government with regard to the increase of its naval force. A few successful contests, always with an inferior force to oppose, and the tumultuous blustering of the democrats, who, in fact rule the country in turbulent times, were the stimulous to this measure. It will require a long time, however, and an expense which this economical government will hardly be permitted to defray, before they can raise and man a force, capable of contending with the navy single handed of any of the maritime powers of Europe."

It is certainly gratifying to the Americans, that the British Ministry has not the power of deciding upon the "policy" of increasing the navy of this country; and we cannot but regret that this Ministerial Review, had not illustrated its positions in regard to the subject by a brief history of the late naval contest between Great Britain and this country. We venture respectfully to suggest the trifling rencontres upon Lakes Erie and Champlain, and the still less important affairs of the Macedonian, Guerriere, Java, Frolic, Peacock, &c. &c. as very appropriate illustrations for the future use of the London Quarterly Review when discussing for us the expediency of increasing the number of our cockboats.

PHRENOLOGY.

Professor Caldwell of Transylvania University, is delivering a course of Phrenological Lectures in the Western Museum of this city. Those persons who are desirous of becoming acquainted with this new and fashionable science, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of hearing the lectures of its distinguished propagandist in the west.

Omnipresence of the Deity.—A poem under the foregoing title from the pen of a young man called Robert Montgomery, has been published in London. It is mentioned in the periodicals as a 'magnificent and sublime production.'

Hope Leslie, has been reprinted in London, and received warm commendations.

A sixth number of Moore's popular National Tales, is published.

The publication of *Three Sermons*, by the author of Waverly is announced.

St. Valentine's Day, or the Maid of Perth, the second series of the Chronicles of Canongate, in three volumes, by Sir Walter Scott, are in preparation for the press.

The ladies of Boston have held a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of ameliorating the condition of the Greeks.

A bill authorising the payment of the salary of the late Governor Clinton to the end of the current year; with an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, to his minor children, has passed the house of assembly of New-York by a vote of 90 to 2

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED, on the 18th ult. at his father['s] in Mason county, Ky. JOHN DRAKE, aged 24 years. The deceased resi[ded in this] city during his pupilage; and after g[raduating] in the Medical Department of Tr[ansylvania] University, commenced the practice of [his pro]fession, at his native place; and pr[actised] with success, until compelled to qu[it by a] disease of the chest to which he at l[ast fell] the victim. For several months, pre[vious to] his death, he lived in this city, to whi[ch he had] come for permanent residence—and [a] number and respectability of his [friends and] acquaintances are such as justify th[is] notice of his life and character.

The deceased was a young man of talents and unwearied application; [an] the honor of his profession, strict in h[is] and amiable in all his social dep[ortment] his short and exemplary life he [had many] friends; who will be gratified to lea[rn that he] expired in the bosom of his family, [cheered] by the bright assurances of the Chri[stian faith.]

A Special meeting of the Hamilton Agricultural Society will be held at the house on Saturday the 5th of April, at [..] P. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.

ACROSTIC.

G enius thy throne was his eye of dark b[lue]
E nlightened and pure was his gifted min[d]
O 'er his gay smiling lips of roseate hue
R eign'd the flowing expression of soul ref[ined]
G raceful in manners, in principles pure,
E nthusiast in feeling—a friend ever sure.
H armoniously flow'd the rich strains of h[is]
O 'er his wild harp the spirit of poesy b[...]
L ong, long will it vibrate, long, long will [...]
C herish'd visions of bliss by its numbers [...]
O h shade of my friend now reposing in [...]
M ay the light of thy virtues (not shining [...]
B eam brightly before me till sorrows d[...]
E ver say to me sweetly, we shall soon m[eet].

ROSE[...]

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

It is to be feared that the late tre[mors] of the earth which have been felt here [indi]cate some more terrible catastro[phe in] South America. The earthquake wh[ich de]stroyed Caraccas in 1812, was as lik[ewise] sensibly felt here, and still more in the [...] and in the valley of the Mississippi.

The increase of members of the [Metho]dist Church, within the bounds of the [...] in Conference, for the past year, is [...] 3395 white persons, and 525 blacks.

At the late Conference held in C[harleston] S. C. it was ascertained that the Me[thodist] Episcopal Church, in the conference [com]prehending Georgia, South Carolina [and] part of North Carolina, had increa[sed its] numbers, during the last year, upw[ards of] 8,000, of which 7000 are white me[mbers.] The greatest part of this remarkable [aug]mentation is in the State of Georgia.

The legislature of New Jersey, at [its] last session, authorised the attorney g[eneral] of the state to institute a suit against t[he state] of New-York, for certain lands now [in dis]pute between the two states. The [...] the measure is to [...] an early [...]ment.

Nearly eight thousand shares of the [aug]mented stock of the Baltimore and Ohi[o Rail] road company have been already ta[ken by] the stockholders, during the four d[ays] which the subscription books have be[en o]pen.

The ship France, at New York fro[m Ha]vre, has a cargo worth 1,000,000 dolla[rs, one] of the richest cargoes ever imported [into] that place.

A very poor man in Fredonia, Chat[auque] county, N. Y. has lately received a[dvice] that $45,000 are waiting for his accep[tance] in England, and he has started to rece[ive it.]

New potatoes, raised in the ordinary [way] without artificial heat or forcing, were [sold] in the Philadelphia market about the [...] of March.

Mrs. Canning, widow of the late p[remier] of England, has been elevated to the [...] Peerage, by the title of Viscountess [Can]ning, of Kinbrahen, in Kilkenny.

A resolution has been introduced in[to Con]gress by Mr. Lawrence, instructing the [Post] Office committee to inquire into the p[ropriet]y of prohibiting the conveyance of the [mail] on the Sabbath.

The judiciary committee of the Le[gisla]ture of Maine, have been directed t[o in]quire into the expediency of altering [the] laws relating to the punishment of cri[mes, so] as to substitute *imprisonment for life*, [for pun]*ishment by death*.

The son of Mungo Park has gone to [the] interior of Africa, in search of his f[ather.] The young man holds a midshipman's [war]rant in the British navy.

Illinois Lead Mines.—The value of the [lead] made in 1827, including the amount [...] will be obtained from unsmelted mi[neral] estimated at $305,735 64; one te[nth of] which, is paid as rent to the United S[tates,] making $30,573 56.

Governor of New-York.—Gene[ral Van] Rensselear, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Gr[anger,] Mr. J. W. Taylor, and Mr. Southwick [have] each been nominated by their E[ditorial] friends, as a candidate for the office of [Gov]ernor of the state of New York.

Extract from Paris.—"Our ill[ustrious] friend General LAFAYETTE has bee[n] ill, but his health is improving. I [saw him] last evening. His convalescence ha[s been] so slow that his family are uneasy, [fearing] something wrong about the chest. C[ertain] symptoms had revived the recollectio[n of a] complaint of the kind which he expe[rienced] in youth—I trust he will soon be com[pletely] restored to his family, friends and cou[ntry."]

A patent has been granted in E[ngland] for a newly invented *Air Bed, or Mat[trass.]* The ticking is formed of cotton cloth, [with a] coating of prepared gum elastic, and a[n out]er covering of silk. It is so portable t[hat it] may be carried in the pocket, and m[ay be] filled and emptied at pleasure. Th[ey are] sold in England for about 25 dollars, [and are] favourably spoken of.

A sailor was observed a few m[inutes] since, working as hard at a pump ha[ndle as] if he had been on board of a ship wi[th six] feet of water in the hold. After fruit[less at]tempts to obtain the element to "c[ool his] coppers," he left the pump exclai[ming] "damn the pump—guess it was dr[unk last] night as well as I, both dev'lish dry!"

Benjamin Ballard 3 apl the 12. 1828

HE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.

IRELAND.

h the western skies a beauteous Isle—
hich the brightest gifts of heaven smile,—
like an Emerald on the dark blue deep—
ting place where saints and sages sleep!
the products of the teeming Earth—
propitious—as the air whose worth,
its genial strength through earth and air
Eden's garden rose supremely fair!—
licious honey flowing from the vine—
uit that round the loaded branches twine;
wing milk that cools the travellers thirst,
on his sight the verdant prospects burst;
k the birth place of the brave and free,
of arts, of wealth, and liberty.
dread serpent with its poisoned breath,
our hearts, and stings us there to death,
eeps in silent treachery through the gloom,
its victim in the midnight tomb;
derous toad from out the silver lake
its deadly vigils there to make—
its bosom glides the midnight choir,
ing along the air their song of fire.
the lordly lion's self is there!
hat has chased him from the brave and fair!
like his own, shall shield the sacred land,
re invader's blood-prints on the strand—
the immortal shamrock! round their breast
old and save, or sink with it to rest.—
for their hearts that feel, and eyes that smile
I name the sparkling Emerald Isle.

RODERIC.

f Europe.—It is evident, from a tran of European affairs, which the people ntry are very capable of taking, that looks cloudy and full of trouble, not om the peculiar situation of any one t from the position of all. The Eu nfederacy, according to the predic onaparte, might drag on in tolerable during profound peace, but could together in war, and we see a pros is being verified from the uneasy appre of a war with Turkey. In ordinary ngland, France, Russia or Austria alone, sufficient to measure weapons with and successfully; yet now when the at continental powers are threatened a rupture, they are each uneasy, and fess the most anxious desire to main e. This arises from jealousy of each A war with Turkey could only aggran ia, already too powerful, and this Eng ance, and Austria, are desirous of pre The Sultan seems to place every this suspicion and distrust, and if he ntly prudent, having now made his ions, and does not himself strike a commit an outrage, he will make hon d successful terms for himself, and the who cannot now be abandoned, will ree government.

the appointment of Lord Wellington e to foreign affairs, he will infuse suf ergy in the cabinet, but there are local difficulty which he cannot evade, the question, for example.

mittee of Finance, and a very impor has been appointed by Parliament, ill, in all probability, relieve the cabi much labor on this point.

N. Y. Enquirer.

tiful Experiment.—The following beau mical experiment may easily be per by a lady, to the great astonishment ircle of her tea party. Take two or lades of red cabbage, cut or tear them alt bits, put them into a basin, and pint of boiling watter on them; let it hour, and then decant the liquid in s bottle; it will be of a fine violet blue Then take four wine glasses—into two or three drops of sulphuric acid, or six drops of strong vinegar; into put five or six drops of a solution of to a third as much of a strong solu alum, and let the fourth glass remain The glasses from the bottle, and id poured into the glass contain acid will soon change the colour and a beautiful red, that into the glass ing the soda a fine green, and that ing the alum a fine purple, while that nto the empty one will of course, re changed. By adding a little vine he green, it will immediately change and by adding a little of the solu oda to the red, it will assume a fine hus showing the action of acids and n vegetable blues.

Society.—A society of young men ituted in Philadelphia on the 10th of last, for the purpose of supplying ev ly in the city, which should be found of the Scriptures, with a copy of Bible: and the work was to be com practicable by the 1st of March. port read on the 28th of Feb. it ap t the total number of Bibles distri 2512, and that the work of supplying itute was accomplished, when once en, with great facility. There is family in Philadelphia that does not he book of life.

publishers of Papers and Periodical rks throughout the United States. tended by the 1st of May next, in a with other statistical matters, to no e Newspapers and Periodicals in the tates, and the City or town where pub whom, and the conditions of publi c. A copy containing the above shall lly forwarded to each of you, who will notice *once* and forward a paper or f the work you publish, to Philadel ected to "THE TRAVELLER."

E SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.

itor.—I will thank you to republish the fol es, in the hope that some one of your inge rs will furnish, what I have never seen, an them. E.

Hilary charged at Agincourt,
'twas an awful day!
hough in that old age of sport,
ufflers of the camp and court
little time to pray.
aid sir Hilary muttered there
syllables by way of prayer.
first to call the brave and proud,
see to-morrow's sun:
next with her cold quiet cloud,
those who find their dewy shroud
e to-day be done!
oth together to all blue eyes
weep when a warrior nobly dies!

rker will preach at the Court House morning at 11 o'clock. 5th.

RIED,—A few days since, at Kaskas ois, GEORGE FORQUER, Esq. Sec of State, to Miss ANN CRANMER, of Dr. John Cranmer, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. rke, Mr. WILLIAM McCAMMON, ELLEN McGINNIS.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by Allison Owen, Wholesale Grocer, No. 4, Commercial Row.

ALMONDS—Soft shells, 18 to 20 cts. per lb.
ASHES—Sales limited, Pot, ton, $90; Pearl $100.
APPLES—$1 00, to 1 25 per bbl.
BEESWAX—22 to 25 cents per lb. in some demand for exportation.
BEANS—62 1-2 to 75 cents per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—nominal; 1,00,
CIDER—Bbl. good, $3 00.
CASTINGS—$60 00, ton and handage, retail 3 1-2 cts. per lb.
COFFEE—Good stock in market, best Havanna green, 16 1-2 to 17; fair 16. St. Domingo, 14 to 15. ☞Some sales of large lots of good Havana Coffee have been effected since our last, by importers, at 15 1-2 cts. and other lots have been sold at 16.
COTTON—Tennessee prime, 8 cts. inferior 7 1-2.
COPPERAS—Steubenville, 4 cents per lb. in bbls. 4 1-2 in kegs; English, 4 a 5.
CANDLES—Sperm 40 to 45 mould 12 1-2 dipt 10.
CHOCOLATE—No. 1—20 cts. slow sales.
CIGARS—American common 75 to 1 00 per thousand.
COTTON YARN—Assorted numbers 28 to 30 plenty and dull.
CORDAGE—11 to 12 1-2 cts. per lb. Bed Cords 1st size 3 00 2d 2 50 3d 1 75, Trot Lines, 4 00 Plough Lines 37 1-2 Sacking Lacings 4 50 Clothes Lines 2 50.
DOMESTIC GOODS—Prints, blue, 16 a 22; fancy, 20 a 25; Shirtings 3-4 brown, 10 a 12; 7-8, do. 12 1-2 a 14; Sheetings, 4-4 brown, 13 1-2 a 17; 9-8, 20 a 22; Indigo Plaids, 10 a 14 1-2; Sattinets, 45 a 90; Indigo checks, 3-4, 13 a 15; 4-4, 16 a 20.
FRUITS—Figs, fresh, 18 to 20, Raisins, bloom fresh, 4 00, Lemons, $8 box.
FISH—Mackerel, brand of 1827, No. 1, $9 50, No. 2, $8 50; No. 3, $7 50; fair stock in market. Cod, dry, box, $2 00 a $3 00; Salmon, 1 gall. kegs, $1 00. Herrings, box, $1 00, plenty and dull.
FLAXSEED—37 1-2; a 40 cts. in demand.
FLOUR—In consequence of the water being let into the Canal, has declined in price, large quantities being thrown into market,— from waggons, 3 12 to 3 18, in store 3 25 to 3 37.
GLASS—Best Pittsburgh, 8 by 10 3 25 to 4 50, 10 by 12, 5 25 5 50, second quality 8 by 10 4 00, 10 by 12, $5 00.
GINSENG—12 1-2 cts., nominal, no demand.
GUNPOWDER—Kentucky, good, 5 50 to 6 25 Dupont 7 50, Rogers' orange 7 00.
GLUE—American, 20 to 21.
HEMP—This article is now plenty at $5 50 a $6 00, per cwt. HEMP SEED—None in market and in good demand.
HIDES—Southern, dried 10 a 12 cents.
IRON—Juniata, hammered, per ton, $130; Puddled, $90 to 100; Hoop, 6, 8, and 10d. $130; ditto 4d $1 40; and nail rods 130, Juniatta roll $175, sheet from 10 to 12 cents per lb.
LEAD—Pig 5 1-2; bar 6 1-2.
LEATHER—Sole, Eastern well tanned 20 a 23 cts. Cincinnati 23 a 27; Calf skins, $18 a 26 doz.; Upper, $24 a 30; Skirtings, 28 cents, per lb.; Harness, 25. Leather generally dull.
MOLASSES—The importations of this article have been small, some large lots have been sold at 33 a 34 cts. general price per bbl. 37 to 40 cts. looking up.
NAILS—Juniatta assorted sizes 8 1-2, cts. Pittsburgh common 6 1-2 a 7 1-2; Boston, 9 a 10, scarce; wrought 17 a 20 dull.
OIL—Tanners, $25 bbl. scarce, linseed oil from wagons, 50 a 52; in store, 55 a 60; Sweet, dozen, 5 00.
PAINTS—White Lead in oil kegs, 3 37 to 3 50, Dry, white lb. 16, dry, red do. 15, Yellow ochre, 6 to 10, Spanish, from 4 to 6, Copal Varnish, 2 75 to 3 00, Lampblack, 8, Litharge 16, whiting 3 to 4.
PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, 7 50 to 8 00 per bbl. scarce, prime, 6 50, scarce; Lard, in bbls, 3 1-2 to 4; in Kegs, 4 1-2 to 5; Hams, city smoked, 5 to 6; country, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2; Butter, 1st quality in kegs, 6 to 7; Cheese, 6 to 8.
PORTER—Shiras, Pittsburgh, bbl. 9 00, doz. 1 00, Cincinnati, bbl. 9 00, doz. 75.
PECONS—6 00 per bbl. in demand.
RAGS—4 cents in demand.
RICE—By the tierce per lb. 3 cents. in kegs 5.
SALT—Anbus and Lisbon 90 to 100; Turks Island 1 00; Kenhawa, 1st qual. 50 cts.
SHOT—Per bag, assorted numbers, 2 00 a 2 12 1-2.
SPICES—Pimento, 28; Pepper, 20 a 22; Casia 40 a 43; Cloves, 125, Nutmegs, 2 12 1-2 a 2 25; Ginger, ground, 12 1-2.
SUGARS—Large importations have been made of this article, but not enough to depress the market best N. O. is held at 7 1-2 per hhd. a 7 the 1-2 per, bbl. 2d quality, 7 cts per hhd. a 7 1-2 to 8 per bbl. no farther decline in price is expected, Havannah white 16 to 17, Loaf 16 Lump 18.
SPIRITS—Cog. Brandy, 175; Holland Gin 1 37 to 1 50; Jamaica Rum 1 75. Peach Brandy 50 to 56; N. Rum, old, 75; new, 50 to 62. Whiskey this article is not in great demand and price declining; 16 to 17 from wagons, 18 from store.
SOAP—4 to 5 cents.
SALTPETRE—Refined 12 1-2, crude 9 to 10, in Kegs.
TEAS—Imperial 140 to 145; Young Hyson, fresh, 95 to 1 00. Importation of 1826 85 to 90.
TOBACCO—Superior "James River" 50; Kentucky manufactured 5 to 8; Cincinnati 7 to 8.
TALLOW—7 to 8 cents.
WINE—Maderia, gal. 3 00 a 5 00; Sicily, 1 50 a 1 75; Teneriffe, 1 62; Port, 2 00; Malaga 90 a 1 00. Champaigne best doz. $20 Claret good quality $5.

FREIGHT.

The Ohio continues falling and freights remain about the same as our last quotations To Wheeling 37 1-2; Pittsburgh 50; Louisville 12 1-2. New Orleans 50 a 62.

ELEGANT CUT GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

NATHAN SAMPSON, No. 3, Lower Market street, has just received an additional supply of Rich cut Glass Dishes 9, 10, 11, Inches.

" " " Cellery Wares and Centre Dishes
" " " Cellery Jars and Centre Dishes
" " " Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Jellies, and Lemonade to match,
" " " Toilet Bottles, Salt Stands &c.,

ALSO, a splendid variety of French, China, Tea and Dessert Ware consisting of

Extra Gold Band Twifflers and Muffins 5, 6 7, Inches.
" " " Comport Dishes round and Octagon
" " " " Shells
" " " and Painted Twifflers and Muffins 5, 6, 7, Inches
" " " " Comport dishes & Shells
" " " Dessert setts Complete
" " " Coffee and Tea Setts
" " " and Leaf " " 33, 57, 69, In.
" " " " penciled " " " " " "
" " " " painted " " " " " "
Blue Canton China Dining setts complete
" " " Plates, Twifflers, and Muffins
" " " Coffee Cups and Saucers
" " " Bowls and covered Custard Cups
" and penciled " " Tea Cups and Saucers—
Stone Ewers and Basins—Soap Boxes—Tooth Brush Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of common wares, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any of the Easter Cities. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Cin. April 5th, 1828. 66—tf.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT. Notice is hereby given that the seventh instalment of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal company, is now called, and required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said company, at their office in Louisville, on or before the second day of June next. Per order of the board.

Office of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. } S. S. GOODWIN, Secretary.

April 5, 1828. 66

THOSE Farmers desirous of manufacturing silk will do well to improve the present moment to supply themselves with the Chinese white Mulberry seed and silk worms Eggs, which may be had at H. E. Stickney's Grocery and Seed Store, Front street, between Main and Walnut. Also a choice selection of Garden and flower seeds just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia and likewise Red Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Red top Seed.

Cincinnati, April 5, 1828. 66-3t

FOUR ROOMS FOR RENT,

IN the commodious Brick Building, N. E. corner of Main and Columbia streets. For terms apply to the BOARDING HOUSE of the subscriber.

B. W. BALL.

Cincinnati, April 5, 1828. 66-3t

N. & G. GUILFORD Booksellers, Cincinnati, propose to publish at the close of the present year.

THE WESTERN SOUVENIR, FOR 1829,

To be Edited by James Hall of Illinois.

The beautiful volumes which issue annually from the presses of Europe, and of the Atlantic cities of our own country, with titles similar to the above, are so well known, as to render unnecessary any elaborate exposition of the present design. It is enough for the publishers to say, that they will endeavour to lay before the public a work which shall vie with the best of its predecessors, as well in literary character, as in mechanical execution. The plan heretofore pursued with so much success, will be adhered to, so far as may be practicable, without falling into the servility of imitation. The work will be devoted exclusively to the lighter species of polite literature, and its pages adorned with embellishments from the pencil and the graver. The only characteristic which it will attempt to assume as peculiar to itself, will be its entire devotion to western literature. It will be written and published in the western country, by western men, and confined to subjects connected with the history and character of the country which gives it birth.

In offering this work to their fellow citizens, the publishers trust that they have not estimated too highly the talent the taste, or the liberality of the western people. It is not the smallest recommendation of these works that they give employment alike to genius and to art, containing the finest creations of fancy, with the most elaborate productions of mechanical skill. They give occupation to industry, while they present to talent a noble field of emulation. It is believed that in either of the departments we can emulate the most successful efforts of our brethren beyond the mountains. That the western country contains an abundance of talent will not be questioned, nor can it now be denied, that in the various political and civil departments of our country, examples may be found of the highest intellectual refinement. In the fine, and in the mechanic arts, we may perhaps not have advanced to a high state of excellence; but we believe that we shall be able to exhibit specimens of these which will be alike gratifying and honourable to our fellow citizens.

In the prosecution of such an enterprise they believe they may confidently rely for countenance and aid upon the taste and patriotism of the western people. All they can ask at present, is the assistance of our writers. Although ample materials are already within their reach, it is wished that the articles communicated should be as numerous as possible, in order to afford the widest field for selection. With this view they earnestly and respectfully invite the aid of writers throughout the western country.

The proposed work will be composed in a single 18 mo. volume of from 3 to 400 pages, to be published at the close of the present year. The engravings will be executed under the superintendance of a highly gifted artist, and will consist chiefly of landscapes, sketched from the most interesting spots on the western waters. As no expense will be spared in this department it is believed that the embellishments will not be inferior to any that have heretofore been seen from American artists. In the literary department the Editor has been promised the aid of many gentlemen of taste and genius. It is hoped that other writers of the same character will with liberality volunteer their aid, and that gentlemen who may be personally unknown to the Editor and publishers will not wait for a more special invitation to contribute to an enterprise which, if successful will reflect so much honour upon the literature and arts of our common country. The articles desired are, Tales, Poetry, Historical Anecdotes, and descriptions of scenery or manners.

The Tales should not exceed 30 pages each, and must be confined to subjects connected directly with the western country.

Poets will recollect that in their avocation it is peculiarly true that "brevity is the soul of wit;" and that as variety is a great claim in such a work as ours, the poetic contributions should be numerous, elegant, and brief.

As fiction is generally more agreeably than truth, historical anecdotes will be sparingly admitted; and those only will be received which possess some romantic or picturesque attraction to recommend them, and are adorned with the graceful beauties of wit.

Descriptions of scenery and manners, will be gratefully accepted. They should be graphic, light and easy, and refer if possible, to points which possess some historical or local importance, to recommend them to the general reader.

But while we lay down these general rules, we are aware that much must be left to the tastes of authors; we do not desire to shackle the inspirations of genius by arbitrary restrictions, but merely recommend that which appears to us to be expedient, and develope our own views of what ought to be the general outline of the proposed work, leaving writers at liberty to select their own subjects and treat them after their own manner.

It is requested that communications be addressed to N. & G. Guilford, Cincinnati, and that they be forwarded in time to reach that place the 15th of June next. It is desired that the names of the authors should be attached to their contributions, but as this will not be done without their consent, they will please to indicate their own wishes in that respect.

Cincinnati, April 5, 1828. 66-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PATTERSON & GRANT, second door north of the First Presbyterian Church, have just received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, comprising an extensive variety, worthy the attention of city and country customers—which is offered wholesale or retail for cash, approved notes, or country produce.

April 5, 1828. 66-4t

A CARD.

MISS DUDGEON with much respect returns to the Ladies of Cincinnati her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received in her Lace School, since her arrival in this city. She now begs leave to inform them that she is about to leave this city for Louisville, but will return by the first of August, with a splendid assortment of patterns and will teach the working of Lace in chain stitch, together with and without patterns. Also, mending Lace to the greatest perfection, &c. &c. From the many advantages Miss Dudgeon has had of understanding the Lace business, she thinks it not too presuming to say that there are none more capable of teaching.—She has that taste and method that is impossible for other persons to have from a few weeks or months perience.

The school will be re-opened on her return in the same room now occupied by her on Sycamore street.

April 5, 1828. 66-tf

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

TWO Quarters of No. 12190 which drew a splendid capital of *Five Thousand Dollars* in 5th Class Virginia State Navigation Lottery was sold at my office, one Quarter owned by Mr. William Musselman of Covington Ky. the other Quarter owned by Mr. David Miller of Hillsborough Ohio; one quarter of 12568 in same scheme which drew a prize of $1200 was owned by a gentleman in Cincinnati; besides a great many prizes of 50's 20's 10's &c. &c. in same Lottery, too numerous to mention. The splendid Scheme, 6th Class draws on the first day of May next. Tickets are now going off at $3, but the demand is so great that they are expected to advance shortly to $4.

The prizes are 10,000 dolls. 5,000, 1,500, 1,200 1,000, 800, 700, 600, besides a great many of 100's, 200's 100's, 50's, &c.

Any person wanting either of these Prizes, can be supplied by calling at ANTHONY'S OFFICE, Covington Ky.

P. S. Orders for Tickets left at No. 38, Lower Market street, will be forwarded immediately and Tickets obtained. Cash always advanced for Prizes as above as soon as drawn.

JOHN ANTHONY.

Covington, April 5, 1828. 66

OYSTERS,

100 JARS fresh oysters, put up in their own liquor and spiced,—only twenty days from Philadelphia, just received per s. b. Duncan, and for sale by

ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.

Feb. 16. 59—tf.

CHAMPAIGN WINE.

12 BOXES (containing 12 bottles each) Sparkling Champaign, of very superior quality, just received and for sale by

ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.

Feb. 16. 59—tf.

Allison Owen

JOHN L. TALBERT will open his school for the instruction of females, on the 8th of April.

March 29th, 1828. 65

WE are authorized to announce SAMUEL W. FORSHA as a candidate for the office of Constable of Cincinnati township, at the ensuing election.

March 29, 1828. 65-3t

ROBERT T. SOUDERS is a candidate for the office of Constable of Cincinnati township.

March 22. 3t

CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber being engaged in the manufacture of Cordage, offers for sale at his store No. 4, Commercial Row, a general assortment of Ropes, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Trot Lines, Chalk Lines, Twine &c. &c.

Cash paid for Hemp.

ALLISON OWEN.

March 29, 1828. 65-tf

LOST.

BY a Lady, on Wednesday afternoon last, a black Velvet BRACELET, with large Filagree Clasp, set with Topaz. The finder will be liberally rewarded for leaving it at this office or at the shop of A. M'Grew opposite the U. S. Bank.

March 29, 1828. 3-t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, *Belmont House*, late the residence of M. Baum, Cincinnati, Ohio.—MRS WOOD respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that her establishment will be opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday, the first of April. For terms apply to

MRS. WOOD, *Belmont House.*

March 29, 1828. 65

OYSTERS.

A LARGE quantity of Oysters, put up in their own liquor or in pickle, by the barrel, keg or a smaller quantity, for sale. Apply at the first door below Kautz' tavern, on Sycamore street.

J. MUNSON.

March 29, 1828. 65*3t

40 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
20 half bbl. do.
18 bbls. Molasses,
2 Boxes white Havannah Sugar,
5 Bbls. Almonds.
15 Boxes superior Candles,
10 Bags Pepper,
1000 lb. Loaf sugar,
10,000 Spanish Cigars.

Just received per. S. B. Patriot and for sale by

ALLISON OWEN.
No. 4 Com. Row.

March 29, 1828. 65-tf

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY,

CLASS No. 4, Total Amount of Property 20,300 Dollars, nearly one half of which is in real estate, all situated in Cincinnati, and the remainder in valuable property, which can be seen at the EXHIBITION WAREROOM, No. 78, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati, between the hours of 7 in the morning and 9 in the evening; and for the convenience of those living on the Ohio side of the river, orders for shares, directed to the subscriber, Newport, may be left at the above place, and will meet with the same prompt attention as if personally applied for, free of expense.

1st Capital prize, $2,750 House and Lot.
2d do. do. 2,250 do. do.
3d do. do. 1,200, do. do.

And many valuable vacant lots, together with many prizes of splendid property.

All prizes under $20 payable in cash.

Whole shares 5 dollars—Halves 2 50—quarters 1 25.

L. M. JOHNSON, *Manager.*

Newport. March 29, 1828. 65

☞It is expected the drawing will take place early in May.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST received and for sale by A. F. Dellinger, Piano Forte's of good tone and superior workmanship. Also new music, consisting of all the latest and fashionable songs, &c.

March 22, 1828. 54-3t

100 BARRELS APPLES, for sale by

A. OWEN.

March 15. 63

THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

They try to persuade me, thou dear little sprite,
That you are not a daughter of Ether and light,
Nor have any concern with those fanciful forms,
That dance upon Rainbows, or ride upon storms;
That in short you're a woman; your lip and your breast
As mortal as ever were parted or press'd.

T. Moore.

THE proprietor of the WESTERN MUSEUM, in order to extend the circle of its attractions as much as possible, has it in contemplation to add to it several amusing philosophical wonders. He will commence with the "*Invisible Girl.*" One of the most interesting subjects which can be presented and one that a few years since excited the admiration of every portion of Society, attracted crowds of fashion and taste to the *audience* of this mysterious oracle, and employed the pens of the first wits, and poets of the day. "The Invisible Girl" the "Pythia" of the Western Museum, can only be visited once on every fair day, she will then deliver her responses for two hours from 3 to 5 o'clock every afternoon.

Notice will be given of the time when the "*Invisible Girl*" will be ready to receive visitors.

Children cannot be admitted.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 64-tf

MECHANICS
LOOK AT THIS.

W. SMEAD wishes to contract for the erecting of FIVE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on the corner of Third and Main Street:—Also, FOUR TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, on 6th street, beyond Western Row.

Proposals will be received during all the month of April. March 22, 1828. 64

60 DRUMS Fresh Turkey Figs 45 Boxes fresh Malaga Bunch Raisins, Just received by Steam Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by

ALLISON OWEN.
No 4 Commercial Row.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 64-tf

NEW NOVELS.

FLIRTATION, Blue Stocking Hall, The Humors of Eutopia, O'Brian's and O'Haherty, Youth and Manhood of Cyrel Thornton. Received and for sale by

March 22, N. & G. GUILFORD.

WANTED.

TO rent, from four to six rooms. A reasonable rent and prompt pay will be given. Enquire at this office.

HOT COFFEE AND OYSTERS.

TO be had at any hour in the day or evening at the Christopher Columbus Coffee House, under the Western Museum.

J. S. MASSARD.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 3-t

D. A. CRACAUER—DENTIST,
(*Formerly D. Asher,*)

LATELY from the East, informs the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati, that he has taken an office in No. 88, Main street. He cures all disorders of the teeth and gums. His celebrated Arcanum is an effectual remedy for the tooth-ache. Corns on the feet, and nails which grow into the flesh, remedied without pain. From the long experience he has had in the practice of his profession, he can confidently promise to give general satisfaction. Reference can be made to persons of the first respectability who have experienced his mild and easy operations.

N. B He may be found in his office from nine till one, and from two till six o'clock.

Feb. 23. 60 tf

BOOK BINDING.

THE Bindery in connexion with this establishment is now in operation. Application for binding may be made either at this office, or, at the Bindery, on Columbia street, adjoining J. Reynold's Ware-House. Every kind of *gilt and ornamental binding* executed in the best style.

March 15.

CARPET ROOM,
[NO. 51 MAIN STREET.]

THE subscribers have on hand 50 ps. superfine ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETINGS.—They have made arrangements, by which they will be regularly supplied with a choice assortment, of the newest style and pattern, of every variety of CARPETING; and in a few days will receive an addition to their present stock, which will render their assortment more complete than any ever offered in the Western country.

Also, *Brussels and Wilton RUGS, Table and Piano COVERS, Green FLOOR-CLOTHS, FRINGES, &c. &c.*—all of which they offer for sale at Eastern prices, with the addition of the expense of transportation.

BRADBURY & FOSTERS.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 64-3mo

MRS. WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that on an early day, of which due notice will be given, she will open in Cincinnati, Ohio,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. WOOD proposes to limit the number of her Pupils, so that the school may be conducted on the plan of private tuition, combining the comforts of home with the advantages of a constant and regular attention to Study.

MRS. WOOD was for several years engaged in the superintendance of one of the first Seminaries for Young Ladies in London, and has subsequently devoted herself to the education of her own daughters. During this interesting employment, she has, by a careful observance of the developement of the youthful faculties, become deeply impressed with the importance of oral instruction, and it will form a part of her system of education, to improve every favourable opportunity of communicating knowledge by this method. She has secured the cooperation of the most approved teachers in both the useful and ornamental departments, and every faculty will be embraced, calculated to benefit those Young Ladies who may be confided to her care.

That no dissatisfaction may be felt by Parents in regard to the contingent expenses of the Pupils placed under her care, MRS. WOOD stipulates that the terms in her card, for those who may become boarders, shall include every charge except for Books, Stationary and Washing.

Terms may be known by an application to Mrs. Wood—and references given to

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.
Hon. Judge BURNET,
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq.
PEYTON S. SYMMES, Esq. } Cincinnati.
JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq. Vincennes, Ind.
Hon. EDWARD COLES, Edwardsville, Ill.
Rev. THOMAS HORRELL, St. Louis, Missouri.
THOMAS FEARN, M. D. Huntsville, Alab.
DAVID HUNT, Esq. Greenville, Miss.
EDWARD YORKE, New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE academical year of the Institution, closed first of February, 1828.

The institution has been in successful operation, nearly two years; and during that time, the Principals have endeavoured to evince the *spirit of their mode of instruction.* Their prime object has been to make pupils *think for themselves;* to render knowledge acquired within the precincts of a school, subservient to the everyday practices of life; and to conduct the mind gradually to the loftier parts of knowledge, by preparing it in the elements of language and science. Without these, they are well convinced there can be no foundation for excellence in learning of any kind. The common course of learning things elementary, simply *because* they are so; and anticipating the age, the capacity, and acquirements of young and inexperienced minds, and advancing them to sciences of the highest order, out of mere *idle parade*, has proved a death-blow in every age and country, to all solid advancement in learning, because the mind is unprepared from the want of prior knowledge, to come in contact with abstract or scientific truth.

The course of instruction is, therefore, *radical*, and embraces all the *useful* as well as *ornamental* branches.

Mrs. E. P. BAILEY, a lady well qualified, has the superintendance of the department of Sewing, in which are taught plain and ornamental needle-work, *lace work, &c.*

In addition to those already in the Institution, the principals have engaged Miss E. S. WILLIAMS, one of their graduates, a young lady on whose acquirements they can depend, to aid in the elementary literary department.

French, Music and Drawing taught by professional gentlemen.

ALBERT PICKET,
JOHN W. PICKET.

March 8, 1828. 62-6t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that the new quarter of his *Seminary for young Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on Tuesday the 1st of April*, in the North Wing of the College Edifice.

Branches taught, and terms as follows:

	Per Quarter.
1. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Elocution.	$4 00
2. Book Keeping, single or double Entry,	4 50
3. Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Bellesletters, Natural Philosophy &c. (all above included)	5 00
4. Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &c.	6 00

There will be annually strict examinations in the respective branches taught; and Premiums awarded to the diligent, moral and meritorious.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 64 3-t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

ON Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, and nearly opposite Dr. Locke's Academy.

MR. & MRS. DOUGLASS,

Recently from Lynchburg, Virginia, respectfully inform the public that they intend opening a Seminary for YOUNG LADIES, on the 10th of March, in which will be taught all the *useful* and *ornamental* branches generally taught in such institutions.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have for several years been engaged in conducting a Female Seminary, and as they intend devoting all their time to the one they are about to establish in this city, they confidently solicit patronage.

Terms per quarter, Junior Class,	$ 4
" " Senior Class,	7
" " Latin, Greek, French or Music,	10
" " Drawing and Painting, on paper, velvet, satin, or wood, extra,	6
" " Plain & ornamental needle-work, extra,	6

References:—Rev. John H. Hopkins, *Pittsburgh.* Rev. Professor Sparrow, *Kenyon College.* Morgan Neville, Esq., John P. Foote, Esq., Rev. Samuel Johnson, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, Rev. Martin Ruter, *Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati, March 1. 61tf

DANIEL ROSS wishes to inform the public that he has commenced the welding of Tortoise shell, in all its various branches, the third door north of Fox's old tavern stand on Main-street, he promises those who may favour him with their custom, that the work shall be done in the neatest manner possible.

D. ROSS,
for A. GODDARD.

He will also keep on hand, a variety of horn combs.—The highest price given for cattle's horns.

Feb. 2, 1828. 57

A FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The undersigned offers to sell or rent a Farm lying on the Ohio river, six miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio side. For further particulars apply at No. 59 Main street, opposite the U. S. Bank.

ALEXANDER M'GREW.

N. B. This situation is well calculated for the cultivation of the Vine, and a tenant who understands tending a vineyard would be preferred.

March 1

AFRICAN COLONY.

Peterboro, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1827.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Dear Sir: Above is my draught for $100, which, I trust, you will be able to realise without much delay or trouble. I am fully persuaded, that the only present channel for our labors in behalf of Africa and her unhappy children on our shores, is that which the American Colonization Society opens to our patriotic and Christian liberality. Can there not be one hundred persons found, who will subscribe $1000 each to the funds of your Society!—$100 to be paid in hand, and the residue in nine equal annual payments. If there can be, you are then at liberty to consider me as one of the hundred persons, and the enclosed draught as the first payment of $1000. Your friend.

GERRIT SMITH.

Office of the Colonization Society.
Washington Feb. 16, 1827.

Dear Sir: The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, beg leave to solicit your kind attention to the plan proposed in the preceding letter, for securing aid in this Institution. The immense advantages to our scheme, which would result from the accomplishment of this plan, must be too obvious to require remark, and the Managers hope that you may so appreciate the cause which it is designed to promote, as cheerfully to share in its execution.—They respectfully suggest whether many of the proposed subscriptions may not be obtained by uniting the charities of several individuals: these individuals authorizing some one of their number to make the subscription; and each consenting to bear a part in the responsibility which it imposes! The fulfilment of Mr. Smith's purpose, would give us a fund exceeding the whole amount of our receipts since the origin of the Society. The present unexampled prosperity of the Colony affords the highest encouragement for future exertions; and puts beyond question the humanity and importance of our enterprise. May I be permitted to submit the following facts in reference to the condition and prospect of our African Colony.

1st. Its population exceeds twelve hundred.

2d. The Colonial Government is well ordered and efficient in its operation, and all the officers of this Government, the Colonial Agent excepted, are free men of colour, who have settled in Liberia.

3d. The Colony is provided with ample means of defence, both against the natives of the country, and the pirate of the coasts.

4th. The settlers are generally regular and correct in their moral habits, and many of them sincere and exemplary christians.

5th. The lands of the Colony and the neighbouring country are very fertile, and abound in the various productions of the most favoured tropical climates.—No doubt can be entertained that they are capable of giving support to a very numerous civilized population.

6th. The commerce of the Colony is becoming profitable, and from this source alone several individuals have in the course of three or four years, placed themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances.

7th. Schools are established, and every child in the Colony enjoys their advantage.

8th. The Colonial Government possesses jurisdiction over one hundred and forty miles of coast; and on this line, no less than eight stations are occupied by settlers or traders from the Colony.

9th. The Colony is manifestly exerting a benign and extensive influence over the native tribes, and has nearly excluded the slave trade from the whole region over which it holds authority

I will only add, that we have numerous applications for passage to Liberia; that the expense of transporting an individual, including provisions, is from 20 to 25 dollars, and that funds only are wanting to render the future operations of the Society far more interesting and beneficial than those of any preceding year. By order of the Board.

Sir, with great respect, your ob't. Serv't.
R. R. GURLEY.

Nollekins.—Mr. Nollekins left £240,000 behind him, and the name of one of our best English sculptors. There was a great scramble among the legatees—a codicil to a will with large bequests unsigned, and that last triumph of the dead or dying over those who survive—hopes raised and defeated without a possibility of retaliation, or the smallest use in complaint. The king was at first said to be left residuary legatee. This would have been a fine instance of romantic and gratuitous homage to majesty, in a man who in all his lifetime could not be made to comprehend the abstract idea of the distinction of ranks, or even of persons. He would go up to the Duke of York or prince of Wales (in spite of warning,) take them familiarly by the button like a common acquaintance, ask them *how their father did*, and express pleasure at hearing he was well, saying, "when he was gone we should never get such another." He once, when the old king was sitting to him for his bust, fairly stuck a pair of compasses into his nose, to measure the distance from the upper lip to the forehead, as if he had been measuring a block of marble. His late majesty laughed heartily at this, and was amused to find that there was a person in the world ignorant of that vast interval which separated him from every other man. Nollekins with all his loyalty, hardly liked the man, and cared nothing about the king, (which was one of those mixed modes, as Mr. Locke calls them, of which he had no more idea than if had been one of the cream coloured horses)—handled him like so much common clay, and no other notion of the matter, but that it was his business to make the best bust of him he possibly could, and to set about it in the regular way. There was something in this plainness and simplicity that savoured perhaps of the hardness and dryness of his art, and of his own peculiar severity of manners. Nollekins' style was comparatively hard and dry. He had as much truth and character, but none of the polished graces or transparent softness of Chantry. He had more of the rough, plain, downright honesty of his heart. It seemed to be his character. Mr. Northcote was once complimenting him on his acknowledged superiority. "Ay, you made the best bust of anybody!" "dont you know about that," said the other, his eye (though their orbs were quenched) smiling with a gleam of smothered delight, "I only know I always tried to make them as like as I could."—*Hazlitt's Table Talk.*

A Good Name.—Their Majesties of Sardinia according to the Genoa Gazette, lately stood, sponsors to a noble child, who was baptized, simply and shortly, Charles Felix Joseph Marius Christinus Denis Poul Francis-de-Paula Bernardin Anthony Raymond Gaetanus Jean Nepomucemis Andrew Avellin Marius-des-Mirncles Diego Peter d' Alcantara. When this young gentleman, who is the son of an ambassador, comes to sign despatch notes, it will be, for brevity, in initials, C. F. J. M. C. D. P. F. d. P. B. A. R. G. J. N. A. A. M. des-M. D. P. d' Alcantara!!!

From the January number of the New Monthly Magazine.

Miss Bathurst.—The history of this highly interesting young lady is already, I believe, in part before the public, yet none but those on the spot can fully appreciate the sensations which it caused at Rome. It was but in the evening before that she had appeared in a very brilliant circle of her admiring friends, at a ball given at her own house, previous, it was supposed, to her approaching nuptials. Her intended was already at Turin, and every day expected at Rome. She seemed to those who hung upon her steps that night, and saw the rays of hope and joy, which lightened about her features, in which were realised all we can desire for our countrywomen, to have touched the very verge of human felicity, and to be altogether invulnerable to the shafts of the future. Providence disposed it otherwise; the adieux of that evening were eternal. It was rather a boisterous night, and the rains for some days had continued to swell the Tiber. It is a favourite lounge of the English at this season. A young Oxonian, for instance, likes to compare it with his Horace, and every one with his Shakspeare. The next day the rains had ceased; and that Italian sun, which never deserts his children for any considerable period, permitted a ride.—The ambassador proposed, as I am informed, the direction of the river. His proposal was fatally acquiesced in. The whole cavalcade proceeded by the Porta del Popolo along the road which leads to the Tiber. They were soon at the Ponte Molle. On the right of the road, and the Etruscan side of the river, a small path conducts to a vineyard. They wished to see every thing to advantage; and without reflecting on the changes that had taken place since their last visit, engaged at once in the hazardous attempt of gaining its gate and viewing the "yellowness" and "chafing" of the waters at their leisure. The path was narrow, they were obliged to advance one by one. All dismounted except Miss Bathurst. It was a fatal circumstance! but would have been of no consequence, unless connected with others. On their arriving at this point, the gate of the vineyard, contrary to custom, was found closed, and they were obliged to return. The path was slippery—the bank of the Tiber was shelving—the flood rapid and particularly high. Her horse hesitated, she attempted to impel him forward; his hind foot slipped, and the next instant precipitated both horse and rider, in the very centre of the stream.

The consternation on every side was dreadful: every one lost his presence of mind. It is said that none of the party could swim except her own servant, who, by one of those fatalities so beyond the reach of all human prudence as to appear an immediate interposition of Providence, had been sent in the onset of their promenade, back to Rome for her pelisse. It is quite certain at least that no attempt was made, and perhaps no attempt would have been successful in rescuing her from her fate. Life, however, twice rallied and appeared in all the horror of an unequal struggle with death: twice she rose from the waters, brandishing her whip over her head, called on her friends by every endearing name to "save—save—save her." In the next instant she disappeared, and was never heard or seen more. Her horse floated on with the current, and landed lower down. All Rome flocked the day after to the spot: fifty louis were offered for the discovery of the body, but the appearance of many engaged in the search, exempted them from the charge of any other motive than humanity.—Nothing could be more honourable, indeed, to the Romans than their feelings on this occasion; but youth, beauty, misfortune, in this country make more impression than the revolution of empires. Her uncle returned to the Villa Spada, where his grief for many days bordered upon insanity; he had been one of the unfortunate witnesses of her death. Four hours after the catastrophe was announced in Rome. I saw many silent faces on the Scala of the Trinita de' Monte, her late residence, gazing with the deepest sympathy on the closed shutters and funeral tranquility of one of the gayest houses in the town. Every effort was made for the recovery of the body, but for many weeks in vain. It was at last found; not, indeed, as was conjectured, near the city, but almost in the very spot where she fell. The substructions and other ruins of the ancient Pons Milvius had detained it on its way. It was conveyed to a small osteria near; all traces of beauty had been blotted and washed out; the rings only by which it was identified remained. The next morning, at a very early hour, in the midst of the tears of a few friends, the remains were consigned to the Cemeterio degli Inglesi. There I am informed they still rest in peace! and few Englishmen pass through Rome without visiting the tomb of their unfortunate countrywoman.

Conveyance of Sound.—The wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is also a good collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking on deck, when passing a particular spot, always heard most distinctly the sound of bells, varying as in human rejoicings. All on board listened and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious, and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained, that at the time of observation the bells of the city of St. Salvador, on the Brazillian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival: the sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over one hundred miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this that a machine might be constructed having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to light.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

THE obvious want of a cheap, but respectable vehicle by which religious knowledge may be more widely diffused through the state of Ohio, and other regions of the west and south; and the fact that Journals of almost every other kind are numerous and well supported, have induced a persuasion that this community will sustain a weekly paper devoted exclusively to the cause of CHRISTIANITY. The publication in this city, of such a paper, is now proposed, to be called

THE PANDECT;

And Edited by the

REV. JOSHUA L. WILSON, D. D.

who will receive, select, arrange, and compose the materials which are to fill its columns, respectfully inviting, and thankfully receiving the aid of all the friends of Evangelical Truth.

In publishing a work for the sole purpose of promoting the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, it will be impossible to flatter the church, or please the world; yet where collision may be unavoidable, a pledge is given, that all the requisitions of deference and christian courtesy shall be duly regarded.

Should our hopes of patronage be realized, the first number of THE PANDECT shall appear very shortly, when Dr. Wilson will disclose the plan of the work to the satisfaction, we trust, of the Christian and Philanthropist, whether found in the humble cottage, or the splendid mansion.

Cincinnati, March, 1828.

CONDITIONS.

The *Pandect* will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, and on paper of a superior quality.

The price in advance will be $2 50 per annum; $3 00 if paid within the year, but if payment be deferred until the year expires, the price will be $3 50.

☞ All communications to be addressed (post paid) to Dr. Wilson: letters on business must be directed to A. S. BUXTON—*PUBLISHER.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS MEDICINE has the singular fortune, a tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated Practitioners of Medicine in the United States and elsewhere; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures, made in imitation of it, has the least support from the Medical Faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

CERTIFICATES.

From Doctor N. Chapman, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.

From Doctor W. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms-House Infirmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim, in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. Gibson, M. D.

February 17, 1823.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

New York, 1st Mo. 5th, 1824.

From Doctor William P Dewees, Adj't Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swaim's Panacea where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Wm. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia February 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, as a remedy in scrofula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Offner and Mrs. Campbell.

JAMES MEASE, M. D.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1823.

From Doctor Thomas Parke, President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, formerly Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for forty-five years.

At the request of W. Swaim, I hereby certify that in the few cases I have seen his Panacea given, I have observed great benefit derived from its use, and particularly in the case of R. C. Tregomaine, who was for many years afflicted with very inveterate ulcers, that were deemed incurable by some eminent surgeons who had attended her. In this hopeless situation she was (in September 1821,) admitted a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had the advice of all the surgeons of that benevolent institution, without receiving much relief, when she began the use of the Panacea, which to the surprise of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health in two months. In October, 1823, she was discharged from the Hospital, perfectly cured.

From observing the wonderful effects of Swaim's Panacea in R. C. Tregomaine's case, and from several well attested reports of many of our most eminent surgeons, I am induced to believe it is a very useful remedy in chronic, syphilitic, mercurial and scrofulous complaints.

THOMAS PARKE, M. D.

Locust Street, Phila. 11th Mo. 1st, 1824

From Doctor John Y. Clark.

Having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of "Swaim's Panacea," I must candidly say, that I have been much pleased with the results of its success, particularly in the following diseases, viz Scrofula, Syphilitic, and Mercurial disease, Tumours and Ulcers, where there has not only been great destruction of the soft parts, but also where caries of the bones have extended to a very considerable extent.

JOHN Y. CLARK, M. D. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18th, 1825.

☞ A fresh supply of this valuable medicine just received and for sale at No. 60, Lower Market Street, by

HENRY CLARK. *Agent for Cincinnati.*

Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1828. 60 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between ELIJAH & THOMAS CARTER was dissolved on the 18th of October last, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said concern are respectfully requested to make payment to either of us, and all persons having claims against us are requested to call and receive payment when it may suit them.

ELIJAH CARTER.
THOMAS CARTER.

March 15. 63 3t

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan."

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure, for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 Cents per Box, with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold by

GOODWIN ASHTON & CLEVELAND.
No. 3 Upper Market.

Cin. March 22, 1828. 64-3t

B. DRAKE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS his office in Jones' Row, near the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

April 14. 22

THE CELEBRATED

TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,

Are prepared and sold by J. CRUMBACKER, Druggist, Wheeling, Virginia.

THIS happy combination of tonic and cathartic powers so long desired in this vexatious and prevailing malady called Dyspepsia, by means of which the digestive powers are strengthened, while the stomach and bowels are exonerated from their morbid contents. This great desideratum, happily discovered, which, while it evacuates, invigorates; and while it more successfully combats the disease than any other remedy hitherto administered, produces neither sickness nor nausea, and without any interference with either the ordinary food or occupation of the patient. The influence of these pills is not less remarkable on account of their *anti-bilious* than of their *anti-dyspeptic* powers. A few boxes will generally be found competent to the removal of the most inveterate case of dyspepsia; and one or two portions to cleanse the stomach and bowels of those collections of vitiated bile which have ever been considered such a fruitful source of disease. These pills are entirely free from any of the preparations of mercury, and exactly adapted to cure the disease for which they are intended, they correct acidity of the stomach, remove habitual costiveness, sick head-ache, and flatulency, and are well adapted to the diseases of women and children.

Directions for their use accompany the boxes which enclose them. Price 50 cents per box.

For sale by HENRY CLARK, Lower Market street; and GOODWIN, ASHTON & CO. Upper Market space.

November 16. 47 5m

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The State of Ohio, Hamilton County.

William Ashley, Administrator of Richard Dwyer dec. vs. ——— Dwyer. } Petition for sale of real estate.

Whereas on the 13th of March 1828, the above Petitioner filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said County his certain petition praying for the sale of certain real estate of the said Richard Dwyer dec. situate on the north side of the S. E. qr. of the second section 2d. Township and 2d. fractional range in the Miami purchase, being two acres one tenth of an acre, for the payment of the debts of said deceased.

Notice is therefore hereby given of the pendency of said Petition to the heir aforesaid, christian name unknown, and brother of the dec. said to reside in some part of Ireland unknown to the petitioner, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Cincinnati, in said County, 4th August 1828, and shew cause if any he have, or can shew why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

DANIEL GANO, Clerk.

D. K. Este, atty. for Petitioner.

March 22, 1828. 64 9-w

Lee's Original highly approved valuable

MEDICINES.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cents per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

Dear Sir,—Having made use of the various pills in my family offered to the public for the last twenty five years, and having found your celebrated Antibilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine.

JACOB SMALL, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Twenty Years,—Lee's Elixir has, for twenty years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Sir, my daughter Sarah Coleman has been from her infancy greatly afflicted with a distressing cough, which her friends were very fearful would terminate in some fatal disease. A bottle of your Lee's Elixir was procured, less than half a bottle entirely removed this tormenting cough; she has not had the least return of it since. This excellent medicine has, in all probability, (through the blessings of Divine Providence) been the saving of her life. Yours with respect,

JNO. COLEMAN,
Corner of Dulaney and Caroline sts. Balt.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.—A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Dear Sir,—Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty of breathing, restlessness at night, loss of flesh &c. I was confident he had worms: and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty-three large worms, which gave him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe Lee's Lozenges are the best efficacious remedy for worms now in use. Yours respectfully, TH. PETERS.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, (*warranted to cure.*)

Sir: We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured and some indeed, by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully,

O'NEAL RICHMOND, & CO. Middletown, Md.

Lee's Grand Restorative or Nervous Cordials.

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins, and limbs, relaxation, involuntary emission, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, [or whites,] impotency, barrenness, &c.

Persons labouring under any of these symptoms should have found immediate recourse to the above truly valuable medicine.

Lee's Genuine Essence, and Extract of Mustard. An infallible remedy for bruises, rheumatism, sprains, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Benjamin Stibbin, dated at Wellsburg, Brooke county, Va.

Dear Sir: I have used your essence of Mustard in my practice, with great success. Your other medicines I have from frequent experiment found to be valuable. Yours truly, BENJ. STIBBINS.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Sir: I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip; indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN.

2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted to cure by one application: free from mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaister.—For removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

☞ To country merchants—Noah Ridgely, maker of Lee's unparalleled Antibilious Pills, respectfully invites country merchants and others, who keep medicines for sale, to call at his Dispensary, No. 67, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they can obtain these truly excellent Pills, together with any of the above named valuable medicines, on the most liberal terms.

*** The above *Famous Family Medicines* are sold by HENRY CLARK, Druggist, Cincinnati, Agent for the Proprietor.

Who has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicines, amongst which are, *Lee's highly approved ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, &c. &c.*

☞ *Caution*—None are genuine, without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely late Michael Lee & Co.

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a *newspaper* admit of it.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6. 41—eotly

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES.

A FEW pairs of the above valuable article are to be had at No. 28, Lower Market street.

J. W. HAYDEN & CO.

Feb. 2.

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE

AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully infor... ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and ... RAL POWDERS have from an extensive ... years past, proved themselves to be one of the ... valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the ... Coughs, Cold and other affections of the ... lungs leading to Consumption. Thousands ... perienced the happy effects of this *Healing* ... and many of the highest respectability have ... rily given certificates, some of which will ... each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced ... that the most extraordinary and unexpected ... have been performed by the use of this ... cases of long standing, in which other medi... produced no favourable effects, and where ... skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless ... is not pretended that they are an infallible ... cases, but of such as are incurable, there are ... but what will be greatly relieved by the use ... Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the ... difficulty of breathing, want of sleep ... debility, or even seated consumption, but ... relieved by a timely use of this Healing ... Each dollar Bottle of this medicine contains ... 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap ... considering their virtues.

A Young lady of Haverhill, Mass., who ... afflicted with an alarming cough for about a year ... had been attended by several Physicians ... little or no relief, and her life was despaired of ... she made use of Anderson's Cough Drops ... which in one week, greatly relieved her, ... king two Bottles only, her health was restored.

A Respectable Farmer of Red Hook, ... County, New-York, from taking a violent cold ... fell upon his lungs, was reduced by a distressing ... and raising blood, to what was considered ... Physician, an incurable state: he was at length ... sed to make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops ... after using one or two Bottles, his cough ... came less and his appetite and strength returned ... although there was no prospect of his recovery ... use of this Healing Balsam, for a few ... fectly restored him to his usual state of health ... highly recommends this remedy to the afflicted.

A Gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, ... 60 years of age, had been severely afflicted ... Asthma attended with a cough, for some ... years, so as to be unable to sleep but with the ... difficulty, after having tried many physicians ... various kinds of medicine without relief ... length procured Anderson's Cough Drops, ... using three Bottles his cough was nearly ... slept well and was soon recovered so as to be ... attend to his business as usual. Fo...

HENRY CLARK, Cin...

January 12, 1828.

Gold and Silver Lever, and Plain E...
Watches, Superb Jewellery, Fi...
Cutlery, Military Goods, &c.

S. A. M. SHIFF,

NO. 44, Main street, ... forming his friends ... public that he has just ... ed from New-York and ... delphia, with the best ... ment of the above articles ... offered in this city.

They consist in part ...

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, expansion ... and chronometer balances

" " with 2, 3, 4, and 5 pr. extra jewels, ...

Silver " full jewelled,

" " without, all of which are detached ... capements.

Gold and Silver English and French vertical ... horizontal Watches, superb setts of Pearl, ... and Garnet, do. and Topaz, Ear rings and ... Amethyst, Topaz, Fillagree, Coral, Jet, Cameo ... Paste ear rings and pins in setts, Diamond, Pearl ... Garnet, do. & Topaz, Paste, Fillagree, and ... rings and breast pins, (a very large and well ... assortment;) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold ... Seals and Keys, Miniature settings and ... all sizes: New fashion Gold Guard Chains, ... Chains, Gold Crosses, Gilt, Hair, and Steel ... and Belts, Clasps for the same. Music Boxes, ... three tunes and changes itself, Coral Beads ... and Wax do. Plated Candlesticks, Castors, ... Knives, Snuffers and Trays. Swords, Epaulets, ... tols, Plumes, Belts, Belt Mountings, Sword ... Pompoons, Sword Knots, Tassels, Laces, ... gles, Cap Plates, Swivels. Rogers' fine silver ... Razors and Pen Knives, Flutes, gold and silver ... cles, Scotch Pebble Glasses for do. ever pointed ... silver Thimbles, steel Chains, Seals and Keys, ... Watch Ribbons, plated Table and Tea Spoons ... Watch Glasses and Watch Materials, Tools, &c ... He manufactures and keeps on hand a good ... silver Spoons of all kinds. Masonic Jewels ... order, and of the best workmanship.

Having permanently engaged Mr. Jacob ... who is well known as a first rate workman, ... C. B. M'Collough to attend entirely to the ... of Watches, he confidently hopes to give ... tisfaction in that branch of his business.

For past favors, the public and his friends ... ceive his sincere acknowledgments, and ... rance that his exertions will be unremitted ... farther continuance of them.

Cincinnati, March 15, 1828.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, A...
MILITARY GOODS

Now opening ... sale by

A. M'GREW

Main Street, (nearly ... posite the United ... Bank,)

CINCINNATI,

Consisting of

Gold Patent Lever Watches, (plain, ... elled, compound balance and compensa... tion curb,)
Silver Patent Lever Watches,
Horizontal Musical Repeaters,
Alarm Watches, Vertical Silver do.
Ladies' Patent Lever and Vertical do.
do. Chains, Seals, Keys and H...
Topaz, Amethyst, Filligree and Pearl ... Rings,
do. do. do. & Diamond ...
do. do. do. do. Ri...
Jet Pins and Rings,
Splendid Gold Seals, Keys and Cha...
Cable Neck Chains, Coral Beads,
Plated Table and Tea Spoons,
do. Soup Ladles,
do. Candlesticks,
Glass Lamps and Candlesticks, of the ... est Patterns,
Silver Spectacles and Thimbles,
Portable Sun Dials and Compasses, ...

Together with a good assortment of

Gold and Steel Chains, Seals and K...
Clock and Watch-makers' Tools and ... terials, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most ... able terms for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to ... and examine the articles.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Time P... carefully repaired.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, ...

HATCH, NICHOLS & BUXTON,

In the second story of the building ... north-east corner of Main and Third st...

Terms of Subscription—Two Dollars ... Fifty Cents per annum, or, Two Dol... if payment be made in advance; Six ... One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents ... advance.

A failure to notify a discontinuance ... end of the time subscribed for, will be c... ered a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted three ti... *one dollar* per square of sixteen lines, ... *ty-five cents* for each continuance.